cupied a line extending from Leesburg through Centerville and Manassas, to Occoquan, Acquia Creek-and Fredericks-burg. Magruder held Yorktown and all of the Peniosula except Newport News, Fortress Monoe and the small dis-trict of country adjacent thereto. The Confederates under Gen. Huger, were in possession of Norfolk, Rosnoke island and the neighboring mainland. Jackson, then but little known to fame, occupied Winchester and the sur-

At this time last year, we held the whole of Tennessee and a good portion of Kentucky. Our lines extended from Cumberland Gap to Bowling Green and on to Columbus, passing through Forts Donelson and Henry on the Cumberand and lenness e rivers. The whole of the Mississippi from Columbus to the Balize, including the country on aith r s de, was in our possession.

Reyond the Mississippi, Gen. Price, with unsurpassed ability a d courage, still maintained the unequal struggle. and with the aid of the lamented McCullough and McIntosh, held a considerable portion of the State of Missouri, and the whole of Arkansas, Texas and West Louisiana. he holds the desolated district lying north of the Rappa antiock, and the lower part of the Valley of the Shennancoah, as we las Yorktown and Norfolk. In North Carolina. Roanoke Island and the greater portion of the tidewater district have fallen into his hands. The whole of occupied by his troops Memphis and New Orleans as have tailen also, and with them we have lost control of the Misheen retired somewhat to the south; whilst on the coast the enemy. We have also lost Pensaco'a, voluntarily abandoned by the Confederates, and Fast Flor da and

powers were about to in effere, and that the war would adversary that his proposed subjugation is impossible, and forever part with with all aug nigger herituge, and yet irtually close by spring. Both the authorities and people were disposed to rest upon the laurels gathered at Manas ata Leesburg Oak Hills and Belmont, and to postpone these timely measures so indispensable to the successful maint nance of the struggle. The Confederate forces in the fild, never targe, had been greatly reduced by battle raised strong enough to check the advance of the enemy. From that time until the present, we have not only mained many brillant v ctories and orga iz d a large and invinble army; so that our position, notwithstanding the territo ia advantages gained by he enemy, is infinitely better than it was in the early part of the year

evacuation of Widd's Tenness e, and the strong position at | loomsh tack of doing. Columbus on the Wississippi river. On the 6th at d 7th or passed into the possession of the enemy. It was at this fessions, that would undeceive us and leave their sentiments Beanregard, who had desired a short eave o absence to recruit his shattered health, was de-Bowling Green, committed by the Government tack upon Corinth, Van Dorn's wing of the army has mainsined a defensive attitude and accomplished but little .-Gen. Bragg captured a large number of prisoners and considerable stores, and penetrated nearly to the Ohio river: in any particular advantage to the Confederate cause.

stantly employed and everywhere successful. In March back to the Rappahannock, and thence, in April, to York-When the latter got ready to advance, Johnston, whose force was but little more than one-third of his adversary's. retired behind the Chickah miny, after repulsing an attack en his rear guard at williamsburg. The battle of the even Pines was fought the last of Ma-, and resulted in a heavy loss to the enemy. Gen. Johnston himself was wounded and had to be carried from the field. In the Gen. Lee took comma d upon Johnston's fall : Jackson was called to the Chickahominy: the two armies were united; and then commenced a series of battles, exte dieg over a space of seven days, in all of which the Confederates were gloriously triumphant McClelian was driven back day a'ter day, with immense slaughter, and inally forced to seek shelter under his gunboats at Harrison's Landing on James River. The enemy's loss in the captives in batcle, and those who died or were disabled from sease, was but little, if any, short of 70,000. Our own

oss, though not balf so heavy, was still very great. Gen. Pope was pushed forward to the line of the Rappahannock, to create a diversion in avor of McClellan, and enable the latter to evacuate his James river camp and return to Washington. This change in the Federal army was effected; but in the meantime, Gen. Lee succeeded by his masterly strategy, in enveloping Pope within his lines. bearing him badly at Manassas, and driving him back upon Washington, with a loss of 15 000 men, a large number of arms, and his own private papers.

Passing into Maryland, the Confederates captured the garrison of 10,000 men at Harper's Ferry and all their arms and supplies and lought two engagements-one at Boonsboro' Gap and the other at Crampton Gap-and a great pitched battle at Sharpsburg. In the two sffairs at the aps, they were successful so far as to accomplish the object had in view; whi at Sharpsburg they repulsed the enemy with tremendous loss, notwithstanding his immense superiori y in numbers. Returning to Virginia, the enemy thought to gain Gen. Lee's flank by marching upon the upper Rappahannock; but upon his arrival there, he was as nished to find the great Confederate commander ahead of

him. McCleilan was recalled and Burnside who was suposed to be a faster man, put in his place. The latter made requent and ostentations demonstrations in front of Warsate passage of the Rappahannock. Upou reaching the atter place, however, he was greatly astonished to find way to Richmond completely closed. This movement took place the latter part of November. On the 13 h day of December, the great picked battle of

Fredericksburg was fought. The enemy was repulsed with fearful slaughter, and compelled to recross the river and retire, for the second time this year, upon Washington, Ac cording to Gen Longstreet. Burnside ha i 140 000 men on the south side of the Rappahaudock 40 000 of whom were held as reserves. Longstreet repulsed 60,000 six times on the left, or as o ten as they returned to the attack : whilst to appreciate the strength of Lee's position, and the daunt-

The Federal loss at Fr dericksburg cannot be far from than that produced by any battle during the war. Both the e Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury throw up their portfolios and their example is followed by the General commanding in the field. The President de clines to accept their resignations, on the ground that it would be "incompatible with the public weltare !" And so a truce is patch-dup. But it will be of shirt duration .-The President must coent either the rad cal or conservat ve programme; and the adoption of either will insure the b ther opposition of the other party. Mr. i incoln has failed to vanqui h us when supported by the whole pe ple of the Un ted ctates. Can be hope for better fortuse with a divided constituency, a defeated army, and an annual expenditure of one thousand millions of dollars? His own party has been reduced to a minority. His constitutional advi sers are at war among themselves. His officers are exaghave lost all heart for the war. The Confederates are victorious, and the good of all lands pray for their continued succe-s. Under such adverse circum stances, but that the gods had given them over to madness, the Federal authorities would abandon their in ane attempt to subjugate the reople of the South, and quickly consent to peace.

But if the war should be continued through another campaign, how and where will the army lately deteated at Fred ericksburg be employed? Portions of it may be sent to the Southern coast, but the main body of it can operate nowhere but in Virginia and Maryland. Washington must be defended and sichmond captured. The Confederate Government at Richmond is a standing menace, and nothing will avail the Nor h so long as it sees Mordecai the Jew al ling at the King's gate. The Abolition leaders know full well tha without success they can have no future. After them comes the deluge. Having tried all other routes, the next effort will be made, if at all, from the south side of alames river. But, fortunately, we a e already better pre pared in that quarter than we were on the Chichahominy; our troops more invincible, and our leaders more experi-

Our cwn policy is too obvious to admit of discussion. We should mass together two powerful armies—one in the val-ley of the Mississippi and the other in Virginia; adopt the Fabian policy-fight no battle (unless the enemy advance upon u-) where the chances are not five to one in our favor, and leave the discontents in the Federal army, the dissensions in the Caoinet and Congress, and the growing dis-

in which event we shall find nothing to regret.

In looking back to the past and forward to the future, children are alike to be banished. We have no doubt we find but little to produce regret, and much to inspire hope and confidence. The earth has been fruitful, and the harvest abundant. Heaven has given wisdom to our lead- in other portions of the Confederacy, but this by no ers, valor to our troops, patience to our people, angelic tenderness te our women, and victory to our banners.—
These are great blessings, for which let every heart be thankful. Let us silence all dissensions, unite all our of the city to starve. s'rength and means, and press forward to the goal of peace, happines; and independence. I return to Georgia.

Terms of Feace.

"How long will the war last?" is an unanswerable question asked not the less frequently because no one can

both parties are exhausted? year now hastening to a close. The enemy has gained somewhat in territory, especially in the West. In Virginia has holds the desclated district lying north of the Rappe. time for such proposals had not then come. But since then another, and by confession of the enemy himself the last attempt upon the capital of the Confederacy has failed and we have again d-monstrated our power to maintain all we konsimmation and korrukashun of political hopes !-Kerta ky and much the larger part of Tennessee are now are fighting for, the repulse of the invader. Doubtiess this Arter a few thousand hav klasped you in their ebony defeat will give an immense impetus to the party at the arms it will be a fitten time Mr. Linkhorn for you to North, who, in rather fearful and whispering tones, proborg and Port Hudson. West of the river, our lines have | will be read to acknowledge that any further attempt is | hav no higher monument to klime. Arter such a work, essed their willingness to let us depart in peace. They madness. They will speak out the truth sterner and you might kumplete the immortal heroism of your be ow. Galveston has passed from our hands into those of stronger, and will so hamper the Abolition administration karakter, by leapin from the topmost pinakle of glory as to render it powerless for further invasion They will be willing practically to acknowledge their government de-Buthern Georgia, including Fort Pulaski and Tybee Is. fea ed, and a large majority of the people will think with them, though their lips may be unwilling to make the All these advantages were gained by the enemy in the shameful confession. As for us, we are the victorious early part of the year, and in consequence of a want of pa ty-we have demonstrated our ability to maintain our tim ly reparation by the government. The Secretary of cause b fore the tribunal to which the North itself appeal-War, Mr. Benjamin, persisted in the belief that foreign ed-the arbitration of the sword. We have shown our the practical sense, in which he is not lacking, must accept our stul bord pepul kentinue to buy em and seil em,

Why then should the war continue to exhaustion? are fighting, not for conquest-not to subjugate the North -but for terms of peace upon the basis of independence. Sooner or later such terms must be made. We may fight and disease, and it was not until spring that an army was on for years, but at ast the war must end with preliminary next day mornin before breakfas. Som say the stay and why should we, the victorious party, be reluctsnt to from that time until the present, we have not only make the first advance? No one with justice can ascribe Rashuns for four millyuns of darkiers—sum say your such proposals to defeat, to exhaustion, or to fear of the to prosecute, we are also ready justly to ourselves to stop that a little difficulty you met with at Fredericksburg, have been Wilmington. this war, and the world will not misconstrue our motives. The hartle of Fishing Creek was fou ht in Jaruary, and To us, the victors, belongs the du y of making the first proresulted in the defeat of the Confederates, and the loss of posals and, even though victors, we cannot wrench terms the h roic Zollicaller. The disasters at Forts Henry and of peace from our enemies; we cannot without aid, dictate Denelson followed in February and led to the unavodable them in Philadelphia or New York, as there has been some

We are taught to ook upon the peace party at the North April, Gen albert Sidney Johnston having retired with his as our friends; we have been disposed to doubt it, unless army from Bowling Green and united with Gen Beauregard | they have a thought behind that which their declarations blow administered to the enemy, from the stunning effects | Van Buren, Vallandigham, Bigler, Wood and others are in hosses. of which he d d not recover until the arrival of the summ r | ever of granting all the South demands—allowing that the; nths when a further advance become impracticable .- | are our friends to the extent claime i for them by Southern t was here the noble Johnston -a hero without fear or re- | men, is it not our duty and our interest to strengthen their broach-fell in defense of his country. The fo cosof Gens, | nands and to help them to build up a party there of the Van Dorn and Price were transferred to the Fast bank of same sentiments with themselves? Embolden them by he vi-sis-ippi late in April, but not until after they had showing that though we bear the sword in one hand, we engaged the enemy at Elkhorn, where both sides claimed carry he clive branch in the other, and the thinking mer subjugated—what makes kotton sell at 67 cents a pound are killed.

The victory, and where the Confederates sustained a great of the North will speak out their convictions of the useless- in your diggins—aint it awful scarce—what do your A telegriless in the fall of Mc ullough and McIrtosh Cerinth was ness of further bloodshed. Lincoln's power, already tot- bony women do for stuffin and paddin? I heard they

no longer in doubt. Foreigners, unversed in our politics ask what is this war waged for? set forth again to the world that we are fighting for that which all free nations at one time or other in their history have fought for-independence from foreign since the war began. A portion of this army was left at domination and the liberty of choosing for corselves how the war begun with a John Brown raid in Virginy, Tu elo noder Van Dorn, and another portion was sent into a d by whom we hall be governed. Show the world upon I preseee and Kentucky under Gen. Bragg, who had suc- weat terms we are willing to end this war, so shocking to eded Gen. Beauregard in the command of the Western | their civilizations. It seems to them now a bloody labyrinth from which there is no exit. Show them the clue by which we are willing to be guided-present to them some palpable, tangible, upmistakable and upalterable position horn, and hear you talk and tell sum of your funnyan- the rebels under Col. Morgan. which being granted or attained we are willing for peace. tidotes like you told Governor Morehead. I lafted Do this and we have more thoroughly the sympathy, and but otherwise his movement does not seem to have resulted are likely to have more promptly the material aid of those nations we have been seeking in vain to conciliate.

for peace without compromising our position. We can co so as victors in every important battle field-we shall strengthen our friends at the North, if we have any there, town, where Mc lellan was massing a force of 150,600 men. | and if we have not, the manner in which such a proposal would be received would soon betray the fact-we should make our cause more comprehensible to European nations and ripen their inclinations and their self-interested sympahies into action. We should afford them another excuse for intervention, and enlist all generous hearts in the world in favor of our complete and thorough independence. For these reasons, and because late events have more thoroughmeantime, Gen. Jackson ac leved a succession of triumphs ly prepared the way, we hope that when propositions are in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which, for rapidity and again made in any legislative body preliminary to propobrilliancy, are simost without a parallel in the world's sals of peace, they will not be so summarily rejected, but be made at least the subject of full, free, dispassionate and above all unbuncomb discussion. Augusta Ohronicle and Sentinal.

A Northern Opinion of Butler, the Beast,

The defeats which the Gorilla administration has lately received, both at the polls and on the battle-field, Peninsula campaigns, including his killed, wounded and have humbled its crest and alarmed its guilty soul to such degree, the opposition are now left free to talk pretty much as they please. Language which a short time ago would have consigned one to Fort Lalayette is now boldly proclaimed, and commands thousands of willing ears. The New York World denounces the his course in New Orleans, the World says :

There are American journals so ignorant or so base as to praise the administration of Gen. Butler at New Orleans. The fact is that he not only disgraces the Union cause—he disgraces civilization and humanity itself. He would be without apologists in Algiers .-He ought to be without eulogists in America. Silence concerning his abuses of power and malfeasance in office, his brutality and the peculations at which he winks, if he does not share their profit, might be treated by the consciences of those who, hopeless of moving the mind of Mr. Lincoln, were unwilling really to obstruct the Government, or even seem to encourage disloyalty. But when that silence is misconstrued into approbation, when presses actually praise General Butrenton, at a time when he was sending the main body of his ler, when presses exist which have the effrontery or the troops down to Fredericksburg, where he helped to effect a ignorance to represent the number of those who have taken an enforced oath of allegiance as the number of those whose Learts have been constrained to loyalty, Gen. Lee, who had anticipated the movement, quietly those whose Learts have been constrained to loyalty, Emperor, that the French ingate La Guerriere, with awaiting him on the south bank of the river, and the gate- then silence becomes a lie. The truth concerning this Admiral Renand on board, the corvette Catinat and

least be undeserved. We do not mean to depreciate the sharpness of Gen. Jackson sent Fr nalm's grand army corps flying across the and thieves could teach Gen. Butler nothing which he nity of intervening in some way in the American quarplain on the light Longstreet's entire force engaged did did not know. He has not been outwitted. So much rel." The Normandie, a powerful iron-clad frigate, is not exceed 4,500 men -a fact which will enable the reader at least may be said to his credit, but that is all. An- at Vera Cruz, together with other French vessels-of-

other syllable in his praise beyond that is false. He has disgraced the army, for the army is bonest prayers; he has dishonored the North by incarcerting every man and sordid characteristic which, falsely, graced his sex, for not even women have been exempt and beef from Texas for the rebel armies of the Southhim as women; if it is possible he has disgraced him- he will keep the French out of the Mississippi, and coself, for the most subservient tool of Southern men and operate with the expedition descending from Cairo to gerated. The troops lack confidence in their leaders, and obsequious lander of Southern Institutions has become keep that great "inland sea" open from its head was

> many loyal men at the North, who blush in silence and and the iron-clads under the command of Admiral Farshame at the imbecility which tolerates him for an in- ragut will give his Normandie a Roland for its Oliver. stant in power. The administration presses will act Let him, therefore, now show his band as fast as he wisely not to praise him. They should be thankful it please. We are ready for him. If the intentions of their own silence secures his immunity from public Napoleon are misunderstood, then the Union troops can odium. Neither they nor Mr. Lincoln can secure him be turned to good account in the vast region which will against the infamy of history.

The last order of the Beast that has come to our have marked his rule in New Orleans.

Some months ago, Butler issued an order requiring ishment he in proportion to their crime. all adults in the city to register their names before a certain time, either as the friends or enemies of the United States. A large number of the inhabitants bowed their necks to the yoke, and took the required oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government, but there were found in the city about eighteen thousand men and women who, unawed by the threats of despotic power, dared to avow their continued allegiance to the was loved by all that knew him. He was one of the most trust or bankers and people, to work out their own results. The Democrats say their success does not mean peace, and yet its results mus be peace sooner or later. Two greateries in a state of comparative repose, yet ready to strike would be a strong argument for the friends of peace. Already these latter are publishing throughout the North that Mr. Vice President Stephens and Gov. Letcher are rallying around them a Union party, and that the ancient order of only a miserable allowance of fifty dollars worth of Confederate Government, and registered themselves as

things can be restored upon the basis of an amended constitution. This is done to cripple and distract the Abolition party and to effect a truce. It looks to peace. The Abolition party and to effect a truce. It looks to peace. The Abolition party and to effect a truce. It looks to peace. The Abolition party and to effect a truce. It looks to peace. The Abolition party and to effect a truce. It looks to peace. The Abolition wars, an act of unmitigated brutality, and entitles its wars, an act of unmitigated brutality and entitles

From the Rome Courier.

Another Letter from Bill Arp to Mr. Linkhorn. Mr. Linkhorn-Sur. A Poet I av said that "Time untide waiteth for no man. To my opinyun it are un answer it. No approaches have yet been made by either gerdum are to feel the power of your proklamashun God. party towards an accommodation. Is there to be none un- when Unkle Tom are to change his base and avakuate . Beast ' Eutler strived in New York on the 1st inst .-What a galorious day that are to be! What a surblime ery in histry! What a proud kulminashun and lay yourself down and die. Human hambishun can and with spraddled and extended limos brake your shite poke neck upon the yearth below.

But alas for human folly- L'as for all subloothings -our yepul will not believe-these 'razy rebels wil not konsider-Christmas are arealy here-only one more breef week to slide away before we must part, and the shorter the lease the higher the price they are We payin. What a infatuashun! I do verily believe they will keep up their old ways until next Wednesday night, jest as tho' they didn't have to give em all up the stay at home-sum say you haint got transportion nor few days since, and carried down with her thirty souls. have interfered with your arrangements and extended the time like a siney die.

Mr. Linkborn, Sur-I forewarned you about cross ing them sickly rivers-the Lee side of any shore are onhealthy to your populashun-keep away from those Virginy water korses, go around em or under him, but for the sake of ekonomy don't try to cro s em. It are Halleck received the following telegram on Friday: at Corinth, the bloody battle of Shiloh was fought, and a manifest. Allowing then that true opinions of such men as | too hard upon your buryal squads and ambulance

> Mr. Linkhorn, Sur-When ar this war to klose? send you a bale but Governor Brown would seize it. It are sed by many that the war are about to klose bekause of the Governor's late raid on Leather-I'bey say and will end with a Joe Brown raid in Georgia-I alwhen I read em till the tears fairly rained from my eyelids-I know I could make my fortune Mr. Linkhorn On all sides then, it is for our interest to make advances | compilin your wit - Maint I be your Boswell and foller you about?

of Mr. Burke 'konsider, old cow konsider.'

Yourn till Death, P. S.-Giv my respects to Johny Van Buren, I heard you and him were mighty thik and affecschun-B. A.

P. S.—I kant klose without lettin you kno that cur kotton krop at 67 cents per pound ar worth two biltions two hundred millions of delians. Enuf to pay your war debt twice over if you will jest kum and take it.

From the New York Herald.

The destination and objects of the expedition may be stated, when publication can no longer aid the enemy. Its destination is New Orleans, and one of its objects is to put General Banks in command of the Departmen, of which that city is the headquarters, and to toops from Holly Springs to Memphis. It was believed a remove General Butler, who by various acts had rendered himself unpopular with many of the citizens, and Administration for continuing Butler in office, and had also created difficulties with the representatives shows him to be a disgrace to humani'y. Reviewing and subjects of fereign governments. General Banks is a statesman and a man of sound discretion, who will not fall into the same errors.

Having established himself at New Orleans as centre, Gen. Banks will proceed at his leisure to capture Mobile and establish communication between that point and the Crescent City. He will command a false. force of seventy thousand men, and make attacks in various directions. A main object of the expedition is freespore'. to counteract the supposed projects of the Emperor of the French in Mexico and the Southern States. By recent news from Europe we learn that thirty thousand men are being sent out by Napoleon to Mexico, in addition to forty thousand already there, and that contracts have been made for supplies for these troops for two years. All this force is not needed for the con-

Again, we are told by the Moniteur, the organ of the Emperor, that the French frigate La Guerriere, with basest and most unprincipled man should then be told, despatch boat Ronandin, have been " hailed with lively and his misconduct be denounced as it deserves, that satisfaction by the population of New Orleans, and the the shame of the loyal and honest millions whose Gov. French residents fiel happy at this fresh proof of the ernment Mr. Lincoln has sent him to represent may at solicitude of the Emperor's government for the interes's of French sugjects." The Paris correspondent of a London journal explains that " the presence of Admiral Butler's pen or the cleverness of his cunning mind .- Renand at New Orleans will appear to indicate a de-Pettifoggers leave themselves surpassed in their own arts, termination on the part of France to seek an opportuwar. I'he Norn andie is not needed for any operations against Mexico, the principal scaports being already in 20.000 men. The effect o this terrible and unexpected dische he has disgraced his Government is possession of the French. It would seem, therefore, ster u on the Northern mind, has been more depressing vet great enough to be just; he has disgraced his counthat the iron-clad is waiting of eventualities at New try, for his name barbs the scorn of foreign enemies and Orleans or elsewhere in the Gulf. Certain it i that not what to do. arreconcilable discord prevails in the j statics the severity of foreign friends; he has dishon. the land and naval forces set in motion against Mex co Cabinet at d Congress, and rends the government itself .- ored the Chief Magistrate, by prescribing him to minis- are entirely disproportionate to the ostensible object, and ters of the gospel as the subject of their compulsory there is too much reason to fear that their ultimate destination is the .. ississippi.

To anticipate the movements of crafty Napoleon and Sou here passion has ascribed to Northern phlegm, by to hold him in check is the mission of Gep. Backs. He surrounding himself with men of ill-gotten gains, mak- will occupy Texas with his troops, and prevent the im ing dishonesty and lovalty profitable, causing disloyal proper shipment of cotton by the Rio Grande, and at honesty to seem respectable by comparison; he has dis | the same time he will cut off the supplies of provisions from his cruelty, but like men have been made to suffer | west and Virginia. He will also probably isolate Floras traitors for the self-respect of their intercourse with ida from the dominions of Jeff. Davis; but, above all their must assidious enemy, seeking a place for the heel | ters, near the Canadian frontier, to its mouths, in the of power where once he looked to lick the spittle of ser- Gulf of Mexico. If the Emperor of the French has any sinister designs in the Mississippi, he will thus be General Butler's whole career is known to very checkmated by a superior force already in possession,

comprise the department of Gen. Banks. It will thus be seen how important is this expedition knowledge is in keeping with the other brutalities that to the Gulf, and how criminal the conduct of those who risked its destruction in rotten ships. Let their pun-

> WILMINGTON, Sept. 28, 1862. Henry Hutner, a native of Germany, died a victim of the yellow fever here, during the fatal rule of its mighty power over our troubled city. In poverty and sickness to all that truce. applied, he was one of the first to lend a helping hand. Gov. through which he at last fell a victim, after nursing several of his acquaintances during the attack of the fever. He industrious, sober and peaceful citizens of our place; a true and faithful friend. He leaves a wife and one daughter to mourn the death of one of the fondest of fathers and kindest of husbands.

" How short the race our friend has run, Cut down in all his bloom, The course but yesterday begun Now finished in the tomb." A PRIEND JUST RETURNED.

CEIVED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE. BEAST BUTLER, &c. PICBMOND, Jan. 5:h, 1868-6 o'clock, P. M.

The Enquirer has Northern dates of 2nd inst. Lincoln has issued a proclamation which declares it a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, that all persons held as slaves in designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be, free. He further declares that such persons will be received into the armed service of the United Etates. Upon these acts, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitutide now and hastin on that eventful periyud which you tion upon military necessity, he invokes the considerate hav fixed when Afrky are to be onshakled when Nig- judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty

his katin, when all the emblems of darkness are to No mention is made of any public reception. He proceed-

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme, even if he has to proceed alone.

A dispatch dated Louisville, Jan 1st, says that Rosencranz captured Murfreesboro' on the preceding Tuesday. THE CONFEDERATE ARMY RETIRED FROM MUR-FREESBORG'.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 5th, 1863. The following official dispatch was received this evening : CHATTANOCGA, Jan. 5th .- To Gen'l S. Cooper, Adjutant at d Inspector Gen'i: We retired from Murfreesboro' in perfect order. All the stores were saved. About four thousand Federal prisoners, five thousand stand of small arrive. arms, and twenty-four cannon, brass and steel, have already been received here

(Signed) B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

LOST OF THE IRON CLAD MONITOR-THE GALENA NARROWLY ESCAPES FOUNDERING.

PETERSBURG, Jan 6th, 1863. By a flag of truce received at City Point, it is ascertained proposa's for paace. Why not now as well as years hence, law affecks the niggers and will operate to make em that the iron clad boat Monitor foundered off Hatteras a The Galena narrowly escaped, and threw overboard her result; we only show to the world that while we are ready | call are premature -- but the majority are of opinyus armament and ammunition; her destination is supposed to

> EDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MURFREESBORO' BAT-THE-LIBERAL LIEING.

> > PETERSBURG, Jan. 5th, 1863.

The New York Herald, of Saturday, has been received. It is in doubt as to what has been the result in Tennessee. MURFREESBORD', Jan. 1st.—There was a terrible battle

LATEST FROM THE FIELD -Up to Doon, the rebel centre How much longar ken you renew yor note of 90 days had been broken, and things looked favorable. Losses rewhich you said were time enuff to settle this difficulty ported to be enormous. Gens. Tau'ey, Roussan and Pal--do you pay the intrust? How much territory hav you mer, are wounded. The rebel Gens. Cheatham and Rains, closed at 1343; Exchange 1474.

wisely evacuated by Gen. Beauregard the last week in May; tering, would fall into utter and irretrievable ruin, and at had to use hay and saw dust and sich like, and I their men and all their men and all their of peaceful intervention in America. 31st says: Our whole line suffered terribly. This morning another note to England and Russia, showing the necessity it must be very painful to that tender bezzoms to have commanding officers Gen. Anderson's troops suffered secranz is personally superintending the movements. One will be displayed by England while war prevails. shot killed two of his staff officers. The 15th Wisconsin

LCUISVILLE, Jan. 1st. - Gen. Resenceanz captured Murlow not for I think the Governor only tuk that way of freesboro' or Tuesday morning and now occupies it. The gittin the State into the jinin States where things were rebels made but little resistance, though Rosencranz lost scacer. I would like to see you pursonally Mr. Link- the train of wagons following him, which was captured by

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST. (Special to the Advertiser and Register.)

GRENADA, MISS., Jan. 2nd, 1863 The Memphis Bulletin, of 27th ult., says that the presence But fare the well my friend, and, before you cross of the rebel cavalry in Kentucky has caused the entire another rubikon I advise you in the eloquent language evacuation of Hickman. On the 24th great excitement and confusion prevailed at Columbus, and there had been skir mishing four mi'es out An attack upon the city is apprehended. Every preparation was making for resistance but no gunboat was there. The troops were in line of battle. A rumor placed the number of the assailants at 15,-

> Confederate troops were interrupting steamboat com. manication on the Mississippi River, between Columbus and Memphis, and the Eulletin thinks that the Yankee expedition to Vicksburg is of such a magnitude as to bear down all opposition, and any defence of that place will be vain | Monroe to organize a force there.

The Arkansas Legislature has imposed a fine of not less than five thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary of five to ten years, upon parties caught trading with the Yankees. Hindman's acouts bring information of Grant baving seat six thousand | pursuit. large portion of his force would join McClernand's expedition. Blythe's cavalry drove the Yankoes into their trenches at Memphis, and captured and brought off two handred head of cattle. Rosencranz wrote North that he was about g ving Bragg

a terrible thrashing. Cur troops are elated at Bragg's suc-

Louisville, Jan. 2d .- Gen. Roseneranz co upies Mur-

J. T. BOYLE, Brig. Gen. (Signed) NASHVILLE, Jan. 2d .- The Federals encountered the Rebels on the 30th December, near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing the rebels were driven back with a loss of one hundred prisoners, and many killed and wounded .-The fight continued until 10 o'clock, P. M., 31st ipst., at which time we had maintained our position. The Union loss is extremely heavy in killed. Gen. Syll, Col. Garische, Rosencranz's Chief of Staff; Gen. Wisnich, of Indiana; Col. Kelly, of 2nd Ohio; Col. Shaffer, Acting Brigadier General; Col. Farmer, of 15th Kentucky; Col. Jones, of 24th Ohio; Col. Cotton, of Sixth Kentucky; Col. Jones, of 39th Indiana; Col. Carpenter, and Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin ; Gen. Kirk, of Lilinois ; Gen. Wood, of Indiana ; Gen. Van Clere and Maj. Gen. Roussan, of Kentucky, are all wounded, and many other general officers. The 21st, 25th and 35th Illinois Regiments lost two thirds; and the 15th publication is made obligatory upon the Colonel Commandand 38th Chio half their number. Other regiments lost heavily. The total killed and wounded is estimated at 2500. The rebel loss is much heavier. We have captured five been some time absent from the Regiment, the sligma of

The latest from Murfreesboro' says that we occupied Murfreesboro', and the rebels are in full retreat.

The Harald makes no editorial comment on the battle Gold had advanced to 135; Exchange 148; Cotton 68. Futler and Staff reached New York on Friday morning. Morgan is reported to have been defeated at Rolling Fort,

FROM MURFREESBURO'-D'SPATCH FROM GEN.

BRAGG. (HATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.h, 1863. Dispatches from War Trace state that the enemy had not occupied Murfreesboro' this morning. Reports were still coming in that the enemy is running to Nashville. Parties just from the front, reported that Morgan had

attacked and routed a force of the enemy at Galatine.

(Signed)

TALLAHOMA, Jan. 5th .- Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments, and hearing of reinforcements being sent to him, I withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry is close on his front.

The following dispatch has been received from General

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Jan. 7th, 1863.

Fulton & Price : We will pass the Neuse at daylight to-morrow morning. We have been delayed, first, by the unexpected late arrival of the Bridge Builders, and four days by high water .-The track is going on now.

S. L. FREMONT. Chief Eng. & Sup't.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES .- GOV. SEY-MOUR'S INAUGURAL .- FROM THE WEST, &c &c. FREDERICESBURG, VA , Jan. 6th, 1863. The New York Herald, of the 4th, and Philadelphia Inquirer of the 5th instant, were received to-day by flag of

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated on the 1st. The following is his inaugural: I have solemnly sworn to protect the Constitution of the United States, with all its grants, restrictions and guaranties, and I will support it. I have sworn to support the Constisution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and shall uphold it .--I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and, with your aid, shall faithfully perform those constitutions and laws meant for the guidance of our official Oil, Leather, Saddlery & Harness Establishment. No. 5 conduct, and our protection and welfare. The first law re- Jan. 6 .- 74-2t-15-1t

corded for my observance is that declaring it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the States. The most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care of the laws, and have them faithfully executed; and so help. me God they shall be. . I would not dwell on the present ocbeen happily attended to by my predecessor. My views been happily attended to by my predecessor. My views At the General Hospital, on the Sist day of December, THOMAS C ATKINSON, Surgeon P. A. C. S. knowing his position gave him little control over national affairs, he ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious, and

Gov. Seymour had ordered the Police Commissioners to appear before him to answer complaints for arbitrary arrests and imprisonments, in violation of the Constitution. The Chicago Times justifies President Davis' retaliatory

The Inquirer's dispatches of the 3d inst , says that tele raphic communication with Nashville is destroyed.

Advices from Murfreesboro' state that the Federals are advancing and the rebels falling back across Stene's River. The rebels were terribly repu'sed on the left. The rebel army at Richmond were furnishing reinforcements to the rebels at Nashville.

Gen. Rosencranz dispatches that the rebels are whipped, lecidedly, and that the federals are at Christian's, nine miles from Murfreesboro'. The dispatch says that the loss of the federal officers is heart-rending.

On the 2d inst., Rosencranz, with the 4th U.S. cavary. attacked Wheeler's cavalry, cut them to pieces and routed

A dispatch from Cairo, 3d inst., says that but one gunboat at Vicksburg-the Benton-engaged the fortifications. [This part of the dispatch is unintelligible.] Banks' forces and Farragut and fleet were expected, but did not

Grant claims that Forrest and Van Dorn have been badly whipped, with the loss of several pieces of artillary, and

many prisoners. The rebel Col. Napier was killed and Col. Deshay cap-

A dispatch from Fayetteville, Arkansas, says the rebel papers, captured at Van Buren, admit a loss at Prairie

Grove of four thousand. Hindman's correspondence, also captured, says that the rebels are concentrating at Arkadelphia.

The correspondence of the Inquirer, from the army of the Potomac, says that on the night of the 21 inst., two Brigdes recrossed the Rappahannock, six miles above Fredericksburg, and scoured the country and returned.

Butler was received with complimentary demonstrations | Butter 75 to \$1. Chickens 40 to 50 at Washington and other points. Lincoln's proclamation was honored with salutes and oth-

er demonstrations at Pittsburg, Boston, and other places. Thirty-eight Sieux Indians were hung on the 26th ult., by \$2 to \$2 25 Peas \$2 25. Hi es-Green 50, dry \$1 I on Lincoln's orders.

mation on the 24th. He advises the slaves to remain on the 50 per ga lon by the bol. Nail - Very light stock on hand. plantations until their rights are definitely established .-Whatever benefit the government intends shall be secured. | gar retailing at 75 to \$1. Sait - Sound 30 to 374 cts. per In New York, on the 4th, Gold advanced to 1341, and ib. Fayetteville Sheerings, 30 c.s. per yard by the bale,

The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the A telegram to the Press, dated near Murfree-boro', Dec. | 20th ult. Vague rumors were affoat that France would send

verely. We are advancing over the whole line. Rosen- towards I ancashire, that a clearer perception of the past Schoolfield, M. P., in a speech, asserted on the 8th that the South had seceded and adverted to a recognition.

> he failure of the rebellion. Nearly all the London Journa's condemn Bright's speech. Bladen A loan is spoken of in France, relative to the distress

The Times desparages Halleck's official report.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Jan. C. 1863. The Editorial Convention at Macon, Ga., on yesterday. was slimly attended. After an informal meeting it adjourned to meet in Augusta on February 4th.

CONFIRMATION OF THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR. LINCOLN TO TAKE THE FIELD IN VIRGINIA, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7th, 1863. A despatch to the Yankee Navy Department confirms the | under the seal of the Court loss of the Monitor, off Hatteras. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald

mentions the rumor that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia. McClellan is to be sent to Fortress In the New York Chamber of Commerce on Friday the subject of the steamer Alabama was taken up, when one member said that there were fourteen vessels searching for

ASSEMBLING OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7th, 1863. The General Assembly of Virginia convened to-day, pursuant to adjournment. Governor Letcher's message refers elequently to the brilliant success of our armies during the past year, and the valor of the Confederate soldiers .-He says that the man who preaches the doctrine of reconstruction is a traitor, deserving a traitor's doom. He invokes every Virginian to swear that the Old Domnion shall remain one and indivisible. Though the Federal army which has invaded Virginia has been demoralized. We must redouble our energies and avoid dissention and contention. The vandalism of the Yankee armies is appropriately described. Our cities and counties, he says, have been cursed by a heavendefying and hell deserving rabble. The Governor to check this prevailing crime. These are the prominent points of the message which is chiefly devoted to subjects of State interest.

> FLIZABETHTOWN, January 4th, 1868.

> > WILLIAM MELVIN.

To the Editors of the Journal : Gentlemen: I see my name advertised in your paper as a Deserter from the 18th Regiment N. C. S. Troops. in justi- par of their recovery. neation of myself, some public explanation is necessary : 1 am aware that by the late act of Congress, the duty of this mediate payment. ing, who cannot at all times find it convenient to fully investigate the absence of his command. The facts pertaining to my individual case, will show that though I have lesertion should not properly attach to my name. The Sergeon of my Regiment gave me a sick furlough to eport at Petersburg. On arriving there the Surgeon of the hereby gives notice to all persons having of ima again. nospital ordered me to report at Goldsbore', or Wilming ton. When I reached Warsaw, I was advised to go home and report to my Captain the condition of health. My health not improving, sent on month y reports from my Physi- said estate will please make immediate sett ement. cian of my inability for duty-being at no time able since leaving the negiment to report myself fit for duty. Tuese facts attested by my Medical adviser, should relieve me, I

think, from the odium of being published as a deserter.

Jan. 8th, 1863

RECAPTURE OF LAWSON .- We are glad to learn that the notorious John M. Lawson, who committed the bank robbery in Columbia, S. U., a short time since, and whose escape from the officers has been mentioned. was recaptured on Thursday night by officer Tant and a posse of the police. He was found at his father's nouse, below Milien on the Central Rail Road. The building was surrounded and the fellow taken. It is not likely he will get off again until justice has been meted out to him .- Augusta Chi anicle

STEAM BAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE. WAVIN BEEN DISAPPOINTED in getting Timber We now offer our PURTABLE STEAM BAW AND GRIST MILL for sale. The Engine is a stron, 2) horse power, first-class naw Mill, comparatively new, built by Term. 1-62, of the Court of P cas and Quarter essi us Mesers. Talbott & Bro., R.chmond, Va., (whose work is sofficiently known, and need no puffing.) The Grist is comgrinds as good meal as any water mill in North t arolina t has all the improvements and conveniences that a Mill an have. At y person in want of a No. 1 Mill, come and be plead in bar of their recovery. see it perfo m, and there will be but little doubt of our trading. With plenty of timber and good attention, it can saw enough jumper in three months to pay for it. A good Iron Axie LOG WAGON and two WULE - can be beaght PARBALL & SUUTHALL. with it. Kenansville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1863. 74-21-15-tf

DOWDER, CAPS AND LEAD, at WILSON'S. TTHIPS, BITS AND SPURS, at WILSON'S. CADDLES, BRIDLES AND MARTING ALES, at WILSON'S. DINE FRENCH CALF SKINS, at WILSON'S. NOLE AND STRING LEATHER, at WILSON'S.

MANNER'S OIL, at WILSON'S. TORN SHELLERS AND WOOL CARDS, at JAMES WILSON'S Market-st.

In this town, on the evening of the 5th fast., of consumption, Miss ANN SOPHIA SCULL, aged 22 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The deceased had been a member of the M. E. Church for several years, and although her sufferings were geat, she bore them with Chistian for itude. She retained her mind to the last, and died in the full hope of a blessed immortall-

Richmond papers please copy.

In the service of his country at Richmond, Va., on the Sth of December, 1862, of Pneumonia, J. HN J STRING-FIELD, of Co. I. (Wilmington R fie Guards) 18th Regiment N. C. Troops, aged 23 years, 10 months at d '8 da s.

The deceased was a member of the Raptist Church, an estimable young man, and a good scidier.

The righteous bath hope in his death.

WILMINGTON MARKET, JANUARY 7 h, 1863. BEEF CATTLE Continue in good demand for butchering purposes, and but few coming to market We quote on the noof at 124 to 18 cents per lo., as in quality. From casts re quote at 15 to 20 cents per ib. Bacon-Is in demand, and none on market. We quote at

55 to 60 cents per lb. for hog round BUTTER-Se'ls from carts at \$1 per lb. BEESWAX -75 to 80 cents p. r lb Conn-is fo demand, and scarcely any on market. Fells at \$3 per bushel. CORN MEAL-Is wanted, and the market is almost if not

quite bare. We quote in the small way from the granaries t \$3 25 per bushel. Copperas -Retails at \$3 to \$3 50 per lb. Fogs-Bell at 65 to 75 cents per de zen. FL UR .- The stock is very light, and prices rule high. We quote superfine at \$31 to \$32, and family at \$33 to \$15

MOLASPES .- New Orleans. \$3 25 ner gallon by the bb! P. ULTRY .- Live chickens 50 to 75 cents, and dessed 75 cents to \$1 each as to size. Live turkeys, \$1 50 to \$2 59 each, and dressed 35 to 40 cants per lb.

PORK. - Fells from carts and wagous at 10 to 35 ce ts per b., as in quality. PEA NUTS-Are in demand, and sell at \$3 25 to \$3 75 per SALT .- The market continues to rule rather doll quote sales of Sound made during the week at \$10 to \$ 2

POTATORS -Sweet \$2 to \$2 50 per bushel.

per bushel. SHEETING -Fayetteville factory sells by the bale at 55 to 60 cents per yard. TALLOW-65 to 70 cents per 15. Wood-Is brought to market slowly, and prices rule high.

We quote by the boat load at \$) 50 to \$10 for prime, and \$10 to \$12 per cord for ash and cak. YARN-Is wanted, and none on market. TARBORO', Jan. 2 - Corn \$4 50 to \$5 per bbl. Fodder

\$1 ?5 per handred. Cotton 18 to 10 cents. Bacon-Hog round 35 to 40 cents. Lard 28 to 30 cents. FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 5 -Bacon 50 to f5 Lard 35 Beef 8 to 20 at retail. On foot 124 Beeswax 50 to 60. Copperus \$2 at retail.

Cotton 18 to 19 cts. Cotton Yarn \$3 to \$5 per bunch Fags 45 to 50 per dozen. Flaxseed \$2 50 to \$1 75 per bu hel. Flour-Family 28 50. Super \$ 8 per bbi. Grain-Cirn \$! 75 per bushel. Wheat \$1 50. Kye \$3 50 to \$4 4'a's -Swrdes 35 to 40. Leather-Sole \$3 per 15. Upper \$3 50. Banks was issuing instructions under Lincoln's proclanions-None in market. Pork 25 to 26 Potatoe - Ireh \$2 to \$3; Sweet \$1 to \$1 60. Rice 8 to 9 be the cake bu-33 cents by the piece. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cis Epicits Curpentine 40 to 50 cts. per galion. Tallow 55. Wool \$1 50

HEADQUARTERS ENROLLING OFFICER 4TH CON DIST ..) Wi mington, N. U., Jan 7th, 1861. THE COMMANDING officers of regiments of N. . C. litia, in the 4th Congressional District, are hereb not fled to bring the Conscripts within heir regiments to the Court Houses of their respective counties for examina-

ion at the times hereinafter mentioned : New Hanover County, 22nd and .3d hegiment, Jan 20th; Brunswick .. 27 h; Bright sulogized the course of the North, and predicted Col mbus " Soch ; 54th and 59th Robison Feb. 4 h; 60th and 61s; Richmond 917: 65 13th; 53 d and 51th mberland 16 h 52nd The following orders which have been published by the Adjutant and Inspector General of the C. S. Army, for the

> applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of endez.ou, for enrollment, or who shall desert after enicement of deserters and their tratsportation to t e commands of their respective commanders, shall be applied be o persons liable to duty as conscripts, who shall tall to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publica lou of

execution of the Conscript Act, will be stricily carried our:

A I laws and regulations applicable to depoters, shall be

All applications for exemption must be wade in writing. fully sworn to before an acting Just co of the Peace and bearing the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court, Applications must be in duplicate, and sent through the Colonels of the Regiments. Persons claiming exemption must hand in th ir applications at once to the Colone's of their respective Regi-

All Conscripts will come prepared with 3 days rations and a blanket ready to proceed at once to the Camp of Conscripts at Raleigh. WM. M. SWANN. Enrolling water.

Approved: her, and that in the forthcoming raising of the blockade at W. H. C. WHITING, Wilmington, the blockade squadron there would join in the Brig Gen. Comd'g. 76 & 15-t? Fayetteville Observer copy 10 days and send bill to this ffice-for collection immediately

> Term, 1-62, of the Court of Pieus and Quarter : comious or the County of New Hanove., as the administrate x of he late Peter M. Walker, hereby notifies an persona in debted to her intestate to make payment; and tooke persons having claims against said intestate are nouth a to present them within the time prescribed by law, it this notice

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the December

will be pleaced in bar of their covery. MARGARET H. WALKER, Adm'r. 58 2 A & 2 3 .* ADM NISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HE UNDERSIGNED having qualified at December

Term, 1862, of the County Court of New Haumer

county, as Administrator upon the estate of Arm s Wootten, deceased, hereby requests all persons indubted to said estate to make immediate | a) ment of he same, and also notifies all persons having claim, against the said estate to present them to the subscriber for payment within the time prescribed by law, or else this not e will be pleaded denounces extortioners and urges the legislature in bar of their recovery. ALMOS WOOTLEN, admr. to check this prevailing crime. These are the prom-EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HE UNDERSIGNED having quantied, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Q atter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of W. A. Heyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against and estate o present the same, duly authoriticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pear in All persons indebted to said estate will please m k im-A. Abalan, Executor. Jan. 7th, 1863 .- 15-9

THE UNDERSIGNED having quanties at September Term, A. D., 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Qualter Sessions of New Handver County, as Executive upon the last will and testament of Owen L. Fillyaw, deceased, said estate to present the same only authenticated wit in the time prescribed by law, other wise this no ice with be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons 1_debted to

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

JULIA G. FILLYAW, FACCUTIX. Headq arrespost negrme. t. A LL absent officers and mand men be ough g to me blat negiment N. C. 1., are ordered to report to there Headq arters, enner in pers n or by an Army th accurs ceruficate forthwith. All endsted men among to collegity

with this order, will be considered and treated as descrete, and officers will be reported with the recommendation that they be dropped. WM. A. ALLEN, lieutena .t co.ouel.

Com'dg 51st Hegiment ... U. T. JOHN R. LATTA, let Lieu . a Adj't 5lat Heg't N. C. T. 64-3t-15-1t Jan. 6th, 18c3 Fayettevine Observer will please copy twice in the week and once in week'y and send bill to this office for conec-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED paving on y qualified at December

or New Hanover county, as Administrator on the estate 1 W. S. Ashe, deceased, requests il persons indeuteu to said plete, put up at same place. The kock 4 feet diameter, and estate to make immediate cettlement, and not des those persons having claims against said estate to present their claim, within the time prese ibed by law, or this notice will S. A. ASHE, Adm'r

Dec. 11, 1862. 53&11 1m#

50 BOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from W. & M. K. H. . o . on the 29 h Sept , my boy (HABLES. Said boy is about 6 feet

RANAWAY from W. & M. R. R. to . on the 28 Sept , my boy (Hakkers). Said boy is about 6 fe high, 2, years of age, and stoops while walking. I will give the above reward for his sale confinement in the Wamington Jail so I can get him. N. R. FOWLER. 50 1m -- 11 to*

SALT WORKS FOR SALE. WE W LL SELL on reasonable terms our entire Salt Wores, situated on Topsail Sound, eight en miles rom Whim agron. The works are capable of naking 75

b shel of dalt per day. Any person wishing to parchase, can apply to ci.her of the undersigned. R. LEE, THUS. LEE, JUB. WESTAROOKS.

Jan. 2d, 1863

71 61-15 21*